

## ■ BACK PAGE

## Scientific but not glamorous – the work of the BKA

Many people call the "glass box" on the Geisberg in Wiesbaden "the house of a thousand secrets". Others compare the main office of the Federal Republic criminal police with FBI headquarters in America or New Scotland Yard.

They imagine that in this building that is verboten for members of the public there is an army of super-commissioners, with pistols at the ready in shoulder holsters, and that from here world-ranging dragnets for gangsters begin.

Truth is stranger than this fiction. Certainly you have to show your credentials to the gatekeeper before you can enter the Bundeskriminalamt HQ, but the building does not contain 1,000 secrets so much as 1,000 files.

The work of Scotland Yard and the FBI is not identical with that of the BKA. And the sixty-year old President of the BKA, teacher's son Paul Dickopf from the Westerwald, is like most of his ilk, not in the least like James Bond – he is a criminologist with training in law and the natural sciences, jovial and reminiscent of Gerd Fröbel (James Bond's adversary in *Goldfinger*).

Twenty years ago, in March 1951, the Bundestag passed legislation for the setting up of a "Federal criminal investigation bureau" and set clear aims for the BKA. The most important part of the bureau's work is to collect reports and information for the fight against crime, carry out identification work and develop crime-fighting techniques.

### Dis-concert-ing!

**E**xuse me, Sir, I'm doing a survey on what people think of concerted action," asked the Wickert Institute (Tübingen) interviewer.

"It's a charity thing, collecting old musical instruments, isn't it?"

"I think it's people who come round asking if you've got old newspapers."

"Concerted action? A concert programme!"

These are some of the things people in this country think Karl Schiller's scheme of economic discussions between both sides of industry might be. Of the 2,011 asked only eleven per cent knew the answer.

Seventy per cent said: "Never heard of it!"

(DIE WELT, 15 March 1971)

logists, toxicologists and ballistics experts.

In order to aid crime prevention and investigation officers in the Federal states and boroughs the Bundeskriminalamt also serves as this country's Interpol headquarters.

One hundred and seven countries of the free West and Yugoslavia are attached to this international police organisation. In 1968 Paul Dickopf, the BKA boss, was elected its President for a four-year term.

The BKA is in round-the-clock radio touch with forty Interpol nations. By this means 115,000 pieces of information were exchanged in the international police cooperation scheme last year.

In order to give the "detectives in white coats" a better chance in the never-ending battle against the ne'er-do-well the Bundestag has increased its grant for their work.

Instead of the original budget of 25 million Marks the BKA received about forty million in 1970. This year it will be granted 54.2 million Marks and in 1972 there are plans to grant the BKA 74.3 million Marks.

"We've got no cards up our sleeve," say the leading officials of the Bundeskriminalamt. Nevertheless they have got an electron microscope that enlarges objects 160,000-fold. They have a vacuum plant for the study of burnt materials, infra-red equipment, X-ray fluorescent methods for determining the range at which a bullet was fired and other sophisticated equipment.

One interesting factor is the collection of 2,000 different types of pistol for comparative purposes.

Less exciting, but much more important in the tracking down of the ordinary criminal, however, are the files and dossiers in which details and misdeeds of lawbreakers from this country and abroad are registered.

Albert Bechtold  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 March 1971)

### Red-hot pants

**G**irls and young women in the Democratic Republic have long swing to hot pants. But the East German women's magazine *Für Dich* is cold.

Presenting the new fashion readers for the first time, the magazine commented, "a woman's head place for problems, not her bottom."

According to the director of democratic Republic Fashion Inc., Wolfgang Fröbel, fashions should break away from Western ideas and more and more alternatives to what

capitalists have to offer.

The *Freie Deutsche Jugend* section "Forum" included a report by Wolfgang Fröbel in which he criticizes television for showing pop stars who were always dressed in fashions and thus setting a bad example.

He said that it was necessary to united information and communication system on the question of fashion, get an agreement from all involved to how to educate the young in the modern taste.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 May 1971)

### P.S. I love you

**H**elmut Schmidt, the Defence Minister, is the most popular man with the ladies. Sacks full of letters for him asking for an autograph and

are nothing short of passionate letters.

When a reporter from a magazine married couples" recently asked Defence Minister for more detail in his fan mail Helmut Schmidt did not divulge anything since the letter was intimate and it would be unfair to women who wrote them.

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 19 May 1971)

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## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## No need for haste in Prague talks

**P**aul Frank, Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, is cagey about the outcome of his first round of talks with Czech Deputy Foreign Minister Kusak.

His talks in Prague has again confirmed that the Czech government is not prepared to give a millimetre on its demand that the 1938 Munich Agreement be declared to have been null and void from the word go.

In view of the legal consequences, particularly for Sudeten Germans, Bonn cannot comply. The two men arranged a further round of talks in Bonn, but they will probably not be held until May.

The relatively long interval between the two probes would seem to indicate that the Bonn Federal government has no intention of proceeding with the negotiations with Prague in undue haste.

There is, indeed, no reason why it should. It could well even be asked whether it was wise to send Secretary of State Frank to the Czech capital at the present juncture.

As long as the fate of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties remains uncertain in view of failure so far to reach agreement over

Berlin the Federal government ought to avoid burdening itself with the additional problem of laboriously bargaining with Prague over the terms of a compromise on the Munich Agreement.

Progress towards a treaty with Prague ought not to be envisaged until a satisfactory Berlin settlement is in the offing and the Moscow and Warsaw treaties can be ratified.

Waiting and seeing is all the more advisable for a satisfactory outcome to the Four-Power talks on Berlin not yet having loomed on the horizon.

For two reasons the Czech government

is nevertheless most interested in entering into treaty negotiations with Bonn as soon as possible.

It is hoping on the one hand for an increase in economic aid from this country in the form of higher credits. The Husák government also harbours hopes that negotiations with the Federal government as a Western country will boost its own mediocre prestige at home.

Talks between Bonn and Prague will, it is hoped, lead to a return to normal in relations between the two countries at a

## Israel would do well to reconsider

### Süddeutsche Zeitung

**N**ow that the Egyptian terms have been made known it is easy to see why the Israeli government has rejected President Sadat's offer of a new armistice agreement.

The proposal was for direct negotiations with Israel and passage of the Suez canal for Israeli ships, two now and important concessions, but the price asked in return was one that Golda Meir could not pay without jeopardising her country's security — unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the Canal Zone and its reoccupation by Egyptian troops.

A withdrawal was not out of the question, but only provided that both sides agreed to demilitarisation of the area in question. Instead of pulling back the front lines, though, Cairo merely insists that they be moved to its advantage.

Israel has been urged by its best friends, particularly by the United States, not to miss the opportunity of Egypt's offer. It does not have to agree to Cairo's conditions, merely to show willingness to contribute towards a relaxation of tension.

The Israeli response has not come up to its friends' expectations. Mrs Meir has listed a number of counter-demands but failed to formulate them as a counter-proposal, which would have been the only diplomatically effective rejoinder.

The emphasis has been placed on what Israel cannot agree to. Now this may good domestic tactics for a government that has cast off the ballast of the right-wing Gahal Party but the probable foreign policy effect can be summed up in a quote from Goethe: "The others mainly hear the 'no'."

Even so undeniable an Israeli patriot as David Ben Gurion has warned against neglecting this opportunity of negotiating regardless of what amount to significant sacrifices. Reappraisal would be well worth considering.

(*Süddeutsche Zeitung*, 6 April 1971)

## Sino-Soviet war of words

### Kleiner Nachrichten

**T**he war of words between Moscow and Peking has gained considerably in volume in recent weeks. It is hard to say who started. Soviet accusations were certainly first levelled over Radio Moscow in Chinese.

The Chinese leaders, Radio Moscow claimed, are making it easier for the United States to neutralise their country. They reject anti-imperialist cooperation with the Soviet Union and have betrayed the principles of the Paris Commune.

Whereupon the Chinese trained the big guns on their rivals. On the hundredth anniversary of the Commune the three leading Chinese dailies commented that:

"The Soviet renegades have made the Soviet Union a paradise for a handful of bureaucratic monopoly capitalists of a new kind and turned it into a penitentiary for millions of working people."

Leonid Brezhnev may have made a gesture in Peking's direction in offering China "good-neighbourly relations" in his party congress speech and relations between the two have indeed improved.

But reconciliation between the two parties need hardly be expected. The Chinese were evidently not even invited to attend the Party Congress in Moscow. Five years ago the Chinese failed to respond to the invitation.

(*Frankfurter Rundschau*, 7 April 1971)

## Podgorny and Pakistan

**S**oviet President Podgorny's cable to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan calling on the Islamabad government to end bloodshed in East Pakistan comes as something of a surprise.

The Soviet Union is running the risk of being accused by the military regime in Pakistan of intervening in the domestic affairs of a foreign country. This is a risk Moscow is evidently prepared to take.

President Podgorny rightly comments that there can be no military solution to the conflict between the two parts of Pakistan, only a political one.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland*, 5 April 1971)

stage at which the Czech government, in the wake of the 1968 occupation of the country, has yet to re-establish normal relations with its own people.

While Secretary of State Frank was discussing the possibility of a treaty renouncing the use of force with the Czech Deputy Foreign Minister in Prague Premier Gustav Husák effusively thanked fraternal parties at the Moscow congress of the Soviet Communist Party for the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Needless to say, the invasion remains both for Czechoslovakia and in the light of world opinion an act of brutal repression.

These too are aspects that Bonn cannot completely ignore in endeavouring to come to terms with Prague. Herr Frank was right in stressing that "we intend and have to overcome the unpleasant past."

Unfortunately many factors are none too promising at present and they cannot always be ignored entirely.

(*Werner Neumann*  
(*Lübecker Nachrichten*, 3 April 1971)

## Brandt and Colombo confer in Bonn

**L**ike Bonn the Italian government would consider it historically tragic if Britain's Common Market entry bid were to fail, particularly as Premier Emilio Colombo feels that negotiations have already reached a more binding stage.

So it is that in their Bonn talks Chancellor Willy Brandt and the Italian Premier tried to reach a compromise formula midway between the British and French views on Britain's application.

Put diplomatically, Britain's position that Whitehall does not have an adequate amount of time at its disposal if the country is, as proposed, to join the Common Market on 1 January, Parliamentary procedures and all that entail take time.

What really worries Mr Heath and Cabinet, though, is that British opinion, shocked in any case by the Common Market membership seems likely to cost, may lose all interest if such results are not forthcoming by summer at the latest.

There can be no doubt about the good will and readiness to support Britain's case but it is hard to say what Federal government can do to be effective.

A relaxation of tension based on individual moves, the Italian Premier feels, will not get far.

In view of the recent visit to Rome by Egyptian Foreign Minister Riad the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East was bound to be an important item on the agenda of the consultations between Italy and this country.

The Federal government will have gained valuable insight into Egypt's point of view from what the Italian Premier had to say.

One point can be made with certainty. The traditional toasts to fruitful and unproblematic political cooperation will have been more than lip service in this instance.

(*Christian Deysson*  
(*Kleiner Nachrichten*, 2 April 1971)

Or was it that the Soviet Union felt able, in view of the cordial nature of relations, to state its views frankly?

Whatever the reason may be, it is an astonishing business, not least because Soviet intervention on the Bengalis' behalf has come late in the day and shows how easily international complications can arise once things start moving on the Indian sub-continent.

President Podgorny rightly comments that there can be no military solution to the conflict between the two parts of Pakistan, only a political one.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland*, 5 April 1971)

## No time to lose on Britain's EEC entry bid

### Hannoversche Allgemeine

**I**t is no secret that the English Germans are cousins, as it were, that cousins sometimes get on better brothers. Anglo-Federal Republic on Britain's EEC entry bid is understood to mean critical opposition with the government and CDU/CSU Opposition, each in its own corner.

It is a basic requirement of the democratic setup. Now it has led to both major political parties in this country taking on a definite shape. But in addition it has meant that the development of politics in the Federal Republic has been unable to go to any extremes. The most recent provincial assembly elections showed this up clearly enough.

And furthermore, with all the pros and cons of the debates in the Bundestag a great number of laws have been passed for which the government and Opposition have worked together harmoniously.

If more and more observers are raising more and more warning voices about the march of polarisation in the Federal Republic it is because this country's situation as far as a number of questions that are decisive for our times are concerned demands increasing unified action on the part of the two major political parties; more unified action than appears to be in the offing on the surface.

The two treaties with communist countries, the search for a satisfactory solution of the Berlin Question, indeed unavoidable reforms — such as tax reform — over a long-term without complete integration of the two partners.

But this will scarcely do anything to alter the overall picture.

This only serves to accentuate the internal fissures of the FDP. In the Socialist/Liberal coalition up until now the SPD and FDP were partners and competitors at one and the same time. At forthcoming elections it will be difficult, if not impossible, for them to continue to do this.

The changes in the party political scene that have been noted recently are not particularly conducive to optimism with regard to the degree of polarisation that is entailed.

This is no easy matter. It involves, of necessity almost, that the polarisation of the parties must become more marked than ever.

Certainly between now and 1973 a lot of water can flow under our political bridge. The process of fermentation within the parties goes on apace. And the alluvial sand of the electorate flows towards one party one day and another the next; a process that is becoming more marked all the time. The number of floating voters is at present estimated to be about twenty per cent of the electorate.

To the present day the Opposition has no idea what is actually contained in the Moscow Treaty. What consideration is given to the fact that the nerves of government members are frayed by the problems they have to master, how strong the divisions within the Cabinet and within the SPD are, and how difficult it is for the Chancellor to carry out a stricter leadership, then it can be recognised that Schröder's point of view is not so easy to put into operation.

Further, taken into consideration that

the Opposition still has not solved its leadership problem nor set itself on a clear course there is no particular consolation to be found for the immediate future.

More than ever the way ahead will depend on the personalities on the one side and the other who draw up the demarcation lines of opposition and the conditions for cooperation, and who, when it is necessary, know how to work out tactics and routines.

Nobody knows how the next generation of voters will place their X. They are manifestly less bound to old party patterns and lines of demarcation than the

(*Wilhelm Plog*  
(*Hannoversche Allgemeine*, 3 April 1971)

## Distinct differences develop as major parties evolve viewpoints

### Hannoversche Allgemeine

**S**ince the Grand Coalition was dissolved at the last general election polarisation has become a watchword on the domestic politics scene. Polarisation is understood to mean critical opposition with the government and CDU/CSU Opposition, each in its own corner.

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(*Hannoversche Allgemeine*, 3 April 1971)

older generation and will give their votes according to the tactics of one party or another.

It is particularly in the younger generation that a feeling has arisen that the bases of our political order and our society, and along with it also our whole style of living, do not always meet the demands called by our age.

The battle to try to do justice to these demands is at the present time and will in the immediate future be the task and at the same time the dilemma of every government.

We are — as experts never tire of reassuring us — still contradictory and procrastinate in drawing consequences from the situation in which the division of Germany, large-scale industrialisation and the shift of economic emphasis from agriculture have forced on us.

It is essential to take a sober look and recognise that the natural emphasis on the legislative branch, the executive branch and the dynamics of our industrial society can never be completely abolished. For every government, whatever constituent parties form it, there will be a great difficulty in recognising the appropriate yardstick for essential reforms.

Whatever is essential today, and we have fallen so far behind that there is a great deal in this category, must take precedence. Even the most sober calculations of what is to happen in the near and distant future must take great risk into account.

We are navigating dangerous waters in which excessive polarisation can be perilous.

In a recent interview Gerhard Schröder (CDU) said that this should not lead to poison-mixing or defamation of political opponents.

We cannot handle a division of the Bundestag into good and evil alongside the division of the nation. We could not set up in the Bundestag 251 goodies against 245 baddies. Schröder is of the opinion that the initiative must lie with the government which has at its disposal the most significant and influential offices. This is, of course, quite right since the government has direct access to all the information it requires and sits at the helm.

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**POLITICS****Communists attract more members than active voters**

The elections in West Berlin and Rhineland-Palatinate have corrected any false impressions that may have been gained of the strength of the Communist Party (DKP) from the material issued and speeches made during the election campaigns.

The party gained 0.9 per cent of the votes in Rhineland-Palatinate and its sister organisation, the SEW (the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin), which has a special position in the city anyway, attracted 2.3 per cent, hardly a sign that

**Extremism no threat to security, Senator Ruhau claims**

Senator Heinz Ruhau, the Chairman of the Federal States' Interior Ministers Conference, has stated that political extremism no longer represents any danger to the security of the Federal Republic.

In an interview with the UPI news agency Ruhau, the Minister of the Interior for Hamburg, said that all parties with extreme political views had failed during the past twelve months.

The membership of extreme right-wing organisations decreased from 38,000 to 31,000 within a year. At the end of last year the National Democratic Party numbered only 21,000 members. This weakening of organised right-wing extremism had led to a fragmentation of its active potential, Ruhau claimed.

The agitation of these groups was less of a problem, he said, than violence and the extreme-right-wing tendency to own and, in specific cases, use weapons.

On the extreme left-wing the official Communist Party was opposed by the Red Cells and Marxist-Leninist groups. Most of these groups today oppose the use of force, though, Ruhau stressed, this did not rule it out for a future stage of the political struggle.

The Minister of the Interior viewed developments with caution and would not hesitate in a case of emergency to ban extremist groups or set in motion the machinery to ban them.

On the left-wing the Communists are faced by a large number of groups belonging to the New Left that considered themselves to be part of a revolutionary movement but were at odds over the strategy to be employed, Ruhau continued.

Communists in the Federal Republic who remain true to the Moscow party line are organised in the DKP, a party whose programme drawn up on 13 April 1969 is in line with the Federal Republic's Party Law.

The Senator pointed out that the DKP was largely made up of officials of the banned KPD and its membership. The question of whether the DKP was a revived KPD and therefore subject to the ban was of subordinate interest, Ruhau said. The question of whether an extremist party should be banned is more a question of political opportunity, he added.

Ruhau believes that the Red Cells formed mainly at universities belong to the many groups of New Left originating from the student protest movement.

Many of these groups had revolutionary aims that were definitely unconstitutional, he said, adding that most of these Red Cells were just about as stable as their aims. (DIE WELT, 24 March 1971)

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

the DKP enjoys the broad political support of the public.

Communists are still outsiders in the political and social life of the Federal Republic. The DKP was set up in 1969 and officially tolerated despite the ban on the former Communist Party, the KPD, but party work is largely carried out behind closed doors. How strong are the new Communists in actual fact and what do they believe in?

When the Constitutional Court banned the KPD in August 1956 the party had 70,000 members. According to unofficial estimates, the DKP has 33,000 members.

Almost three thousand of this total joined the DKP in the past three months, undeniably result of increased Communist activity in the elections to the Provincial Assemblies of West Berlin and Rhineland-Palatinate.

Rallies, electioneering and party functions show clearly that it is mainly young people such as students who are attracted by the Communists despite the authoritarian beliefs of the Marxist cadre party.

These young people have had no personal experience of either right-wing or left-wing dictatorships and are not offended by the portrait of Stalin that looks down upon them in party headquarters.

Problems of foreign or domestic policy or even local or regional grievances are being used as an excuse for Communist-controlled community action campaigns.

Since the KPD was banned, there has been a natural decrease in the numbers of old Communists. They have gradually been replaced in the new DKP by young Communists, a considerable number of whom come from the Spartacus Association of Marxist Youth and the Education and Science Trade Union.

But it is still the old KPD members and officials like Kurt Bachmann, the sixty-year-old DKP Chairman, or Richard Scherzer, the party's seventy-year-old agricultural expert, that control the party.

For the party newspaper *Unsere Zeit* (UZ) Bachmann employs unpaid functionaries, long-serving party journalists such as Thomas Silberstein of the German Democratic Republic's *Deutschland*.

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**CDU mourns the death of Josef Hermann Duhues**

Josef Hermann Duhues, the honorary chairman of the Christian Democrats in North Rhine-Westphalia, died on 26 March of a virus infection picked up during a recent trip to Africa. He was 62.

Duhues could have become the leader of the Christian Democrats or even the Chancellor of the Federal Republic. At the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties he played an important role and not only within his party.

Duhues was one of the small number of politicians in the Federal Republic who moulded the future of this country at the end of the Adenauer era. It was partly due to his influence that Ludwig Erhard succeeded Konrad Adenauer in 1963.

Duhues was elected Federal Chairman of the Christian Democrats in 1962 against Adenauer's wishes. After all, the leader of the Westphalian CDU had stated that his aim was to free the party from its

gender and the Paris correspondent Gerda Lorenz.

Ideologically, the DKP is fighting a war on two fronts. To its left stands the Maoist Marxist-Leninist KPD whose members attack DKP members as revisionists and accuse the Soviet Union — sacerdotal in the eyes of the DKP — of what they call Socialist Imperialism.

To the right the enemy is the National Democratic Party attacked in public campaigns and the Social Democrats in ideological issues.

The policy of domestic reforms presents the DKP with problems that did not face the KPD at the height of the cold war. Attacks have to be made from a different angle and the target has grown smaller.

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Continued on page 5

dependence on the Chancellor's office and gradually reorganise it into a

party.

Duhues did not manage to carry

everything he wanted during his term

of office. This was not only due to A

nauer's continued opposition, the

interest of members and the pa

ederal structure.

His wish for financial indepen

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26 to 30 per cent over the same period.

It is interesting to learn that the SPD

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On the other hand the CDU/CSU has a

minority predominance of women, some

where between one and three per cent.

Men are, usually, more clearly for or

against a party than women. Between six

and fourteen per cent of women inter

viewed said that the SPD and the CDU/

were equal. Hans Lenzbacher

DKP officials hope to attract You Socialist sympathies for this campaign.

The agitation being carried out by Communists old and new can be seen from the number of their publications. During the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Week alone the DKP issued 108 far newspapers with a circulation of 189,000 copies, 53 local papers with a circulation of 111,000 copies, eleven unives pamphlets and a large number of pamphlets.

This figure does not include publications for the local elections held in Baden-Württemberg this spring. The DKP is planning its own newspaper for residential suburbs Karlsruhe. The party has already nominated thirty candidates in the city is 160.

That sounds good, especially as 32.5 per cent of the male population and 43 per cent of the female are, the Federal Statistics Bureau claims, under regular medical treatment and can therefore be classified as sick.

People also like to hear that the State is concerned about their happiness. For the health happiness means the preservation of their health while for the sick it means speedy recovery and the best possible treatment.

At least 350,000 people in this country have cancer. The most recent official statistics show that 137,866 died in a twelve month period of what are described as malignant growths — cancer in other words.

Questions as to who is to foot the bill are answered differently by the individual, local authorities, Federal states, private hospitals, doctors and those concerned with the sick and the various health insurance organisations.

If the State passes laws, draws up plans or even makes suggestions to improve health services, people immediately see the spectre of socialised medicine.

The Health Ministry's report reveals the poor health situation here. Statistics do not flatter the Federal Republic. We take up the fifth position in mortality resulting

**BONN****Government publish extensive health report**

Stuttgarter Zeitung

from heart disease, which has increased by 34 per cent. France, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and even Japan have a better record.

In the infant mortality figures the Federal Republic takes up second place behind Italy and in front of the United States. The Federal Republic also records the third highest rate of mother mortality during the peri-natal period after Italy and Japan.

At least 350,000 people in this country have cancer. The most recent official statistics show that 137,866 died in a twelve month period of what are described as malignant growths — cancer in other words.

Because of the time involved in drawing up reports of this type they have the disadvantage of being based on old statistics. Forecasts of how the situation is only numerically good. If attention is to be paid to the demands of modern medicine, hospital investment must be much higher.

Another example is provided by the doctors who are now drawing up a new system of charges in line with the current value of money. Here too preliminary estimates of medical costs will one day be overtaken by the new charges.

As good as and necessary as they are, health reports will only earn the trust and confidence of the man in the street if they state the priorities of health policy and make clear proposals on how the necessary reforms are to be financed.

It is clear that health means not only happiness but is also necessary for the economy to function properly. Investments in this field too have their returns. But costs are rising and will continue to do so from year to year.

Joachim W. Reifenhäuser  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 April 1971)

Moersch tried to find an answer, packed his papers together and returned to the government bench.

Wehner, speaking as the chairman of the Social Democrat parliamentary party, then referred to the empty seats in the Bundestag and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am satisfied."

Rainer Barzel, the chairman of the Christian Democrat and Christian Social parliamentary group, recommended the government to think again about providing a string of government statements as this inhibited true debate.

He added, "We should also consider what we are to do on Fridays in future in view of the transport situation."

Moersch began with Wilhelm von Humboldt's "Limits of the effectiveness of the State" and finally came to talk of Jean Paul's theory of self-consuming war, before being interrupted by Herbert Wehner.

Members of the Bundestag, have always received free rail tickets but now they are

also entitled to use sleeping cars,

charge, travel by plane and, recently, even

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The Bundestag debates about the state of health of many Bundestag members. There were three fatal heart attacks this winter and two cases of circulatory disturbances are at present under hospital treatment.

Rudolf Strauch

(DIE WELT, 31 March 1971)

**Ahlers proposes to tighten up Press Office operations**

The Federal Press and Information Bureau, a government organisation, intends to tighten up and modernise its work. State Secretary Conrad Ahlers, head of the Bureau, has announced that an inspector has been appointed to examine where the service can be pruned.

Ahlers says that the Bureau has now attained its best possible operational size and an increase in staff is not to be recommended.

As the Bureau is faced with new responsibilities however, Ministerial Director Niebel has been commissioned to find out which activities can be pruned.

The Press Bureau has also taken over the control of research commissions. It is now for instance directing a survey on communications research financed by the Bundestag and is also supplying money for an opinion poll project concerning the Institute that is meant to provide a sort of sociological early-warning system.

The Press Bureau's service is to be centralised and there is also to be an information service along the lines of that run by the Bundestag.

## ■ THE STAGE

## New Rainer Fassbinder play premiered in Nuremberg

**T**here are few formal elements in Rainer Werner Fassbinder's new play *Blut am Hals der Katze* which has just had its premiere in Nuremberg.

Fassbinder has taken a few quotations made by famous people such as Goethe, Galileo Galilei and, as a special concession to Nuremberg's Dürer Year, Albrecht Dürer, and moulded them into a series of unconnected scenes.

The few dozen or so scenes develop through three stages. First there is the characterising monologue, then the dialogue about the pointlessness of everything on Earth and finally a mosaic of voices complaining about the desperate emptiness of life.

Fassbinder has also added banal commentaries to a few of these scenes in recitative style. He turns the play into a kaleidoscope-like chain of experiences enjoyed by a comic strip figure rejoicing under the name of Phoebe Zeitgeist.

Phoebe Zeitgeist has been sent to Earth from a distant star to write a report on the democracy of the humans. But she finds her task difficult. She does not understand the language of the humans although she has learnt the words.

The obvious inability of humans, be they lovers, husbands, wives, working colleagues, teachers, vicars, prostitutes or soldiers, to use words as bridges to other humans and act so that words produce happiness forces the visitor from the distant star to conclude that the Earthman's use of words produces nothing but complexes, repression and aggression.

But there is worse to come. Phoebe

Zeitgeist falls victim to these laws of life and becomes a vampire. She sucks the blood of Earthlings and kills, kills, kills...

So much for the elements of this play with the obscure title *Blut am Hals der Katze* (Marilyn Monroe contre les vampires) — the rest is collage.

The play had its premiere in the Nuremberg Kammertheater under the joint direction of Fassbinder and Peer Raben. It was commissioned by the city as part of the Dürer Year and it was also produced by Fassbinder's Munich Anti-Theater group for television.

This fact must be mentioned as part of the somewhat threadbare stage effects of the play must be blamed on this multi-purpose production.

As the simultaneous scenery is static this leads to boredom in all the monologues about earning money, love or quarrels between husband and wife and in all the dialogues about theft, homosexuality, strikes or love.

Love appears all the time along with death, not however as part of the action but as mere examples in a decorative collage.

Perhaps the television camera will be able to bring out more effectively the personal character of these Everyman figures.

The function of Phoebe Zeitgeist in the play remains obscure because of the direction. She does not act like a person who has come from a distant star and whose curiosity turns into lack of composure and then into aggression but like a

silent beauty who is only waiting for a man to take her.

What this collage also lacks is a linking factor to give the series of scenes a peculiar linguistic or material accent though without becoming theatrical. Fassbinder himself consciously rejects any theatricality.

The language of the play is a curious mixture of platitude, high-falutin' clichés and a sentimentality that sometimes approaches the regions of sloppiness.

It is common to describe Fassbinder as an anti-emotional playwright but that is simply not true.

His play has a certain charm because of the inhibited way he admits that young people too have a great need of emotions in our allegedly so unemotional world.

Fassbinder was wise enough to relegate his views on the connection between society and unhappiness to the programme and to exclude them from the play itself. He would otherwise have



Hanna Schygulla and Rainer Werner Fassbinder in *Blut am Hals der Katze* at Nuremberg.

(Photo: Peter Dannerberg)

found it difficult to prove this claim.

Apart from the playwright, the cast consisted of Hanna Schygulla, Michael Carstensen, Katrin Schaake, Ingrid Oe Heide Simon, Hannes Grönwald, Jutta Raab, Ulli Lommel and Hans-Joachim Müller.

Klaus Colijn  
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 24 March 1971)

## Three experimental operas produced in new Kiel studio

name. As in Munich a year ago, it was produced by the Polish producer Jan Biczyski.

But the production was completely different. This time Biczyski takes up the composer's remark that the opera need not be bound to a normal stage.

He places his putrefying characters in a symbolic triangle in a round arena that is surrounded on all sides by the audience.

They sit on rotating stools, barely outlined by the hellish half-light referred to in the text, are laced up and kept upright in the colourless, decaying costumes of a Baroque opera and eternal

The second work had already been performed in Wiesbaden in 1970. Ingo

ly repeat their monotonous scraps of memorised material.

The fact that singer and not actors have been cast in these roles aids Haubenstein-Ramat's intentions. The human voice's wide range of expression from toneless sounds to melodic outbreaks can then be included in the performance.

The accompaniment by three percussion groups was not live in this production but was recorded beforehand and played over loudspeakers whose volume had been turned down a long way.

The third work was being performed for the first time in this country. Niels Westergaard's *Mr and Mrs Discobolos* a light, pleasant work that is already 4 years old.

Unlike the other works played on evening, *Mr and Mrs Discobolos* refers to the old operatic tradition, but at the same time pokes fun at it. Both numbers are sung according to the old series principle. Old forms and parades formalisation are quoted and parodied.

Mr Discobolos suddenly turns angry and blows up the wall together with his family. He and his wife return as angels to the gloomy wilderness of this theatrical framework for this innocent, gay-sensual story which resembles very much the miniatures of René de Obaldia.

On their way to a picnic Mr and Mrs

Continued from page 6

Discobolos climb a wall that stands all on its own in the middle of a wilderness. As they are unable to get down again they carry on their marriage on top of the wall make love, quarrel, raise twelve children until the idyllic life is destroyed by their own discontent.

The musical material to be found in two halves into which the series of acts are divided accentuates the text with exuberantly or excitedly and even astonishing tonal whole, just the framework for this innocent, gay-sensual story which resembles very much the miniatures of René de Obaldia.

This finale to the production in Kiel, sung by Judith Turano and Martin Hüller and produced once again by Biczyski, was played among the ruins of the wall.

*Mr and Mrs Discobolos* is an absurd remainder of an absurd pastoral opera in which the scenic directions are also sung.

Peter Dannerberg

(DIE WELT, 24 March 1971)

Roman Haubenstein-Ramat's opera *End Game*

(Photo: Peter Dannerberg)

Haubenstein-Ramat's opera *End Game*

based on Beckett's play of the same

name. As in Munich a year ago, it was produced by the Polish producer Jan Biczyski.

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come to the attention of the public at the turn of the century, that is to say, at a time when writers were up in arms and were attacking the status quo of society.

But after their "Storm and Stress" period they lost that sensitivity that made them critical of society and with age they became calm men.

But in the case of Heinrich Mann the procedure was reversed. His first novel, *In einer Familie* (In a family) was written in the decadent style of the death agonies of the nineteenth century.

Soon, however, the elder Mann harnessed himself to satire with themes and forms that uncovered contradictions in the tradition of Georg Büchner and Heinrich Heine.

That awareness, which is more than the rationalism of an age of enlightenment since it leads one's thoughts to the path of action, made Heinrich Mann into a political writer.

His career as a novelist reached its high point for the first time at the end of the First World War, but his best novel, *Der Untertan* could not be published until after the collapse since it was a vicious satire on Kaiser Wilhelm and his times.

Modern novels are like battles for freedom fought by the people of all countries against the tyrants in their countries, against the petrified form of their society.

However, it is wrong to schematise. The German race is a people of two poles, two absolute extremes. One of its basic characteristics is the Faustian urge, metaphysical unrest.

But this search for the transcendental, was contradicted by the exaggerated pragmatism of the Wilhelminian era, aping America, the magnificent facade with nothing behind of the inflation years and finally the Third Reich and the National Socialist era.

At this time reaction to the social and political awareness went through its apogee.

He fought for the idea of freedom

against the feudal and militaristic vestiges of the pre-War era and against the tyrannical encroachment of big capital.

Mann fought against the crippling power of the past; he launched himself into the fray and joined attempts to rescue the German spirit and soul from the trauma that had been caused by the War.

With the seizure of power by the National Socialists this battle had to come to an end and along with so much of the flower of Germany Heinrich Mann had to go into involuntary exile.

The giant among German authors has remained even until today on the periphery of the Federal Republic, known as the other Mann.

Prejudiced minds label him "Communist" or "heretic", and dub his works as symptomatic of Communism and heresy.

This vilification is nothing new.

On 21 March 1950 Thomas Mann made a note: "He (Heinrich) himself would not have taken the long, gauntlet, highly solemn telegram of the East Berlin government agencies too seriously. And yet the fact that no word at all came from Bonn, Frankfurt, Munich and even his own home town of Lübeck is miserable."

"He went out into a dark night, saw the lights of his fatherland go out and realised that he must now flee since he had wanted honesty and justice... It was the severest burden he had to carry."

His unremitting articles were decried as mere vituperation and very few people, among them Kurt Tucholsky by 1919, had come to realise his true motives.

"He loved his country and vilified those who had made it into one big barracks, one big treadmill..."

Mann was an enemy of nationalism and militarism. He was a vanguard fighter for democratic socialism. He wrote: "War must be discontinued..."

He demanded: "The idea of the people must become a commonplace."

Forty-four years ago he said that Germany's historical role was to be, "middleman between the East and West." At the same time he stressed that: "It is no longer necessary to say that for Europe the most important part in international history is unfriendly."

Heinrich Mann remains an unknown and misunderstood quantity in German literature

## ■ WRITING

## Heinrich Mann remains an unknown and misunderstood quantity in German literature

Neither as a man nor as a writer was Heinrich Mann conventional. He felt no binding him as far as techniques, points of view and grammar were concerned.

In German literature a work has often been preceded by a programme. Heinrich Mann was the only author who, apart from being in at the creation of the Expressionist style, later formulated a programme for it.

Compared with his contemporary writers were nothing more than craftsmen playing on the subtleties. He himself remained imaginative, full of ideas, satirical; he left the beaten track and his contours can best be described as like an amoeba.

Heinrich Mann took the point of view that the function of the novel was not just to relate events but to improve the world as well.

The artistry of his novel-writing covers a broad sweep and has great scope. It includes the power of the grotesque in life, recognition of psychological processes, a great certainty in the portrayal of mankind, moral passion, the sympathetic art of stripping people bare, the greatness of the human gaze, an atmosphere of the great epics, a deep insight into fragile but picturesque characters and cutting German humour.

This complaint is unwarranted. Ulbricht's anxiety is unmotivated, but it certainly does sound like an attempt on the part of the German Democratic Republic's leader to justify himself.

Heinrich Mann wrote: "Cooperation between the intellectuals and the proletariat is the only sensible attitude." But he added by way of explanation: "Violence is strong, but goodness is even stronger."

At the age of seventy-five, a purged and purified man, he remarked: "All I know of his works that sometimes survive, of the battles I watched and fought has remained."

Walter Ulbricht was obviously thinking back to the meeting in Paris after which Heinrich Mann apostrophised: "...I cannot sit at a table with a man (he meant Ulbricht) who suddenly states that the table at which we are sitting is a duckpond and wants me to agree with him that it is a duckpond, not a table."

To the end of his days he remained, as Thomas Mann said, sceptical: "Wanted and yet did not want to. The adventure was in front of him and all the while it remained."

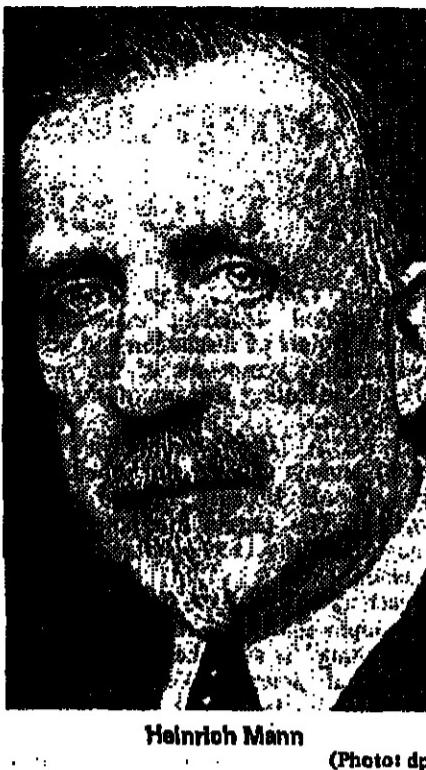
The boundaries of the German Democratic Republic would have been too narrow for Heinrich Mann and his genius. Heinrich Mann was indivisible — he belonged neither to the West nor the East, but to the whole German nation and to the literature of the whole world.

The question remains unanswered, how long before we come to recognise this fact?

Do we believe the prophecy of Heinrich's brother? "Yes, I am convinced that German school textbooks in the twenty-first century will contain extracts from this book (*Ein Zeitalter wird bestätigt* — looking at an era) as being exemplary."

"For the fact that this late author was one of the greatest in the German language will in the short or long-run overcome the reluctant awareness of this German possession."

André von Székely  
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 March 1971)



Heinrich Mann

(Photo:

## EDUCATION

### Computers move into the classroom

Teacher shortages, large classes and antiquated teaching methods are common points of discussion and are the most striking symptoms of the malaise presently affecting this country's educational system.

In North Rhine-Westphalia alone 39,000 lessons a week are cancelled at high schools because of the teacher shortage. The pupils are not learning enough and the teachers face excessive demands.

Teachers do not have the time to give their pupils individual treatment. "Frontal teaching" is still the most common educational practice. Teachers present their material in lecture form without being able to check whether they have put it over clearly and successfully. Their pupils remain passive.

Computer teaching programmes on the other hand are tuned to the learning speed of the individual pupil. The curriculum is divided into logical, consecutive sections.

Pupils only go on to the next section after completing and understanding the previous one. Test questions prevent any cheating.

Cribbing is unnecessary. The programmes are arranged in such a way that pupils reach the end of a course at a speed commensurate with their ability. Fast learners quickly complete the programme while slower pupils are allowed to take their time.

The computer programmes do not discourage pupils. They are patient, unbiased and repeat the lesson until it is learnt. They do not punish the pupil for a wrong answer but encourage him to try again.

They ask intermediate questions and vary the pattern of questions leading the pupil to the right conclusions. As the programmes can be systematically planned each pupil is guaranteed tailor-made information.

New teaching systems of this kind free teachers from routine work. The computer programme provides the information that they would otherwise have to supply.

Teachers are therefore given time to carry out their true educational function as advisers and helpers who supplement the curriculum, point out problems and work out the answers. A single teacher can take a number of groups of pupils at the same time.

Programmed learning is not necessarily dependent on computers. Teaching programmes only represent a special sort of educational method. Even the traditional

textbook can be arranged in programmed fashion.

Teaching machines that store lessons on paper rolls or film strips are a step forward technologically. Pupils have to press a button to show whether they have found the right answer to a question. The machine then allows them to go on to the next task at hand. If this had been a book programme the pupil would have turned over a page.

But the most perfect teaching machines are computers. Linked with slide or film projectors and a tape recorder they are the best private tutors imaginable.

The advantages are obvious. Learning becomes more individual and more effective and the time taken becomes shorter, as tests have shown. More people can learn more things. That means that educational opportunities become more democratic and more people are allowed access to education.

But schools and other public institutions such as adult education centres have only been able to dream of using such teaching systems up to now. There are isolated experiments here and there but these are exceptions.

Computers are still a pipedream for schools. In actual practice many classrooms do not even have electrical points where slide or film projectors could be plugged in.

Money's short. One working position controlled by a small computer costs today 20,000 Marks. There is also a shortage of experts to plan and use new methods. Teachers have not been trained to use the new media. Anti-technological prejudice might also play a role here.

Our schools still rely purely on book-learning in an age of audio-visual aids. Blackboard, duster and chalk are still the teacher's most important aids as they were a century ago.

Industry realised long ago that a good education is a good long-term investment. But the State and the school authorities obviously have not learnt this lesson yet.

It is industry that has provided most of the incentive towards developing new and advanced forms of teaching, though always related to their own economic needs and productivity in the capitalist sense of maximising profit.

The schools can learn a lot from these learning schemes that are based entirely on productivity and performance but they must not adopt them without examining them critically.

They will have to consider whether they can follow a purely technocratic concept of education that still understands productivity as no more than measurable performance.

But they cannot delay any longer. The whole education industry is getting ready to flood the market with new teaching methods and technological systems.

**Critical children**

Schoolchildren should read and critically appraise newspaper articles, announcements of marriage and advertisements as well as classical or modern literature, the language and Politics Working Party recommended at the end of a five day conference in Bremen.

Dr Dieter Schmidt-Sims of the Central Office for Political Education, the body that set up the working party, stated that the results arising from the conference would be published at the end of the year and sent to all secondary schools.

Speaking to more than sixty educationalists and delegates from the various Ministries of Education, Dr Schmidt-Sims said that schoolchildren should be taught to think critically.

(Kölner Nachrichten, 15 March 1971)

### Art appreciation

A publication has been produced in Cologne to aid teachers, visiting museums with school groups, to explain the museum exhibits to young children so that they can learn to appreciate the artistic merit of what they see.

(Photo: Keystone)



An eight-year-old using a computer to do his geography lessons



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(Photo: Keystone)

## MEDICINE

### Stuttgart doctor claims to have anti-heart attack pill

A Stuttgart doctor claims that potential heart sufferers need only take a small pill perhaps once or twice a day to be out of all danger and he puts forward impressive figures from his practice as proof.

But why does he not publish his findings in a medical journal? Why does he not allow his successes to be checked according to modern scientific criteria?

In the modern world diseases of the heart and circulation form the most frequent causes of death, taking over the place occupied by plague and cholera in the Middle Ages and the scourge of rickets and tuberculosis at the dawn of the industrial era.

The number of people dying of heart circulation complaints has doubled in the last thirty years.

But these statistics are deceptive. One factor should be taken into account. As these complaints, like cancer, mainly occur in the higher age groups, the increase in life expectancy has automatically led to an increase of people dying from them.

Despite this fact, it would have been rare thirty or forty years ago for a thirty-year-old to die of a heart attack.

If programmed learning is to have sense at all and if the theoretical advantage that every pupil can adapt speed of a course to his own abilities be adopted in practice, the traditional method of forming classes according to age must be ended and small groups be set up where the main criterion is pupil's educational standard.

The benefits of individual learning would be practically wiped out if the average pupil were not worth in restoring sight and more operations of this type are being carried out.

The traditional 45-minute lesson also has to disappear and give way to more flexible learning periods that can either shorter or longer, all depending what is being taught and the time it takes to teach it. Our school system therefore has radically changed.

Furthermore, if teachers are to keep to the new demands placed on them the use of technical media must be included in their training.

The first experiments in this direction have been made in Cologne. Some fifty mathematics teachers have sacrificed three free afternoons to attend a course acquainting them with the use of computers in mathematics teaching.

The invitations were issued by a firm of manufacturers that has organised courses of this type in nine other cities in North Rhine-Westphalia in the first half of March. The education authorities of the Federal state recommended attendance.

The course introduced teachers to data-processing and computer programming by using examples that might crop up in practice in class.

After three afternoons the teachers learnt the computer language and were able to draw up their own programs and feed them to the computer. The enthusiasm grew hourly so a start was made at least.

It must finally be pointed out that everything in the learning process can be programmed. A combination of teaching and computer will always be seen from an educational point of view. Learning, you see, does not mean conditioning people. Learning means giving knowledge, recognising contradictions and changing behaviour.

Programmes are of benefit when all women prisoners were disfigured or deformed. In some way, a figure about repeated and learnt. They cannot repeat the average.

Usually twenty per cent of these

H. Märkischesche

(Kölnische Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 March 1971)

women would return to prison for a

Doctors today are no longer surprised when this happens to one of their patients.

The increase in heart disease has also led to the search for preventive methods and cures being intensified. This is made more difficult by the fact that these complaints often have more than one cause, unlike infectious diseases.

Even when preventive or curative methods are available, it is not all that simple to treat diseases whose cause or causes are not known or only partially recognised.

That is why nobody is surprised when cures are announced in more or less quick succession, based on more or less plausible theories concerning the origins and curative possibilities of modern diseases, only to disappear again with equal rapidity.

Dr Berthold Kern, a Stuttgart internist, claims to have discovered during his near on 25 years of practice that a medication long known and used to cure defects of the heart muscles is also effective when used to prevent heart infarction.

Along with digitalis, the poison obtained from the leaf of fox-gloves, straphanin, obtained from an African plant and once used to poison arrowheads, is one of the most important heart stimulants.

Professor Halhuber is the head of a heart sanatorium at Höhenried that is well-known even outside the Federal Republic for helping heart patients to recuperate.

He offered to cooperate closely with Dr Kern if he would only state his readiness to carry out his examinations and compile their results according to strict medical criteria.

This cooperation never materialised, leading Dr Kern to complain that the medical profession had treated him like a poor simpleton.

Professor Donat, the Hamburg cardiologist, now plants to test Dr Kern's results to see what conditions are necessary for an objective study.

Heinrich Bremer

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 20 March 1971)

tin treatment, Dr Kern had to put forward a completely new theory opposing those currently valid in the world on nearly all counts.

Dr Kern states that heart attacks are not caused by a clot in the coronary artery but by an insufficient blood supply to the inner wall of one of the sides of the heart.

None of the recognised medical textbooks on heart disease remotely suggests that this could be the case. And it can hardly be credited that medical research throughout the world has conspired against Dr Kern and his theory.

Experts describe the proof put forward by Dr Kern for his theory as threadbare and become even more sceptical on hearing his statistics.

Dr Kern claims to have treated seven thousand top-risk patients over the past 24 years, that is patients threatened by a heart attack or the repetition of a previous one, and never had a patient dying of infarction.

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It was this inadequacy in the statistics, not to say their unreliability, that probably stopped Dr Kern contributing a report to one of the reputable medical journals or cooperating with Professor Halhuber, the heart specialist.

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(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 20 March 1971)

## Cannibal experiments give indication of learning patterns

A furore was caused a few years ago by experiments in which flatworms that had been trained in some particular way under laboratory conditions transferred their learning to other, untrained flatworms when fed to them.

Researchers such as McConnell, an American, or Hydén, a Swede, believed that these experiments proved that specific memory content could be transferred with a creature's nerve substance.

Psychologist Kurt Pawlik of Hamburg University now claims that his own tests disprove the results of these earlier controversial experiments.

Pawlik too trained flatworms. These inch-long creatures live in water and contract when irritated by an electric shock. This reaction can also be provoked after a certain training period by stimuli that would not normally cause contraction.

If a light flashes immediately before the electric shock is applied, the creatures gradually learn the significance of this occurrence and contract even if no electric shock follows.

Psychologists at Hamburg have not only trained flatworms to react to flashes of light but have also taught them to find their way through a maze.

Pawlik too fed the trained worms to untrained worms. He found that it was immaterial what tasks the worm used as food had previously learnt. The main thing was that it had been trained.

The flatworms fed with trained worms then showed a clearly better performance than those that had ate only untrained worms.

Pawlik explains why this is. Learning – irrespective of what is learnt – raises the worm's general activation level. Its substance is now taken from the trained worm and transferred to other worms, this also means that there is a transfer of the chemical substance that are released when the organism is more active.

This means that the worms thus fed are now in their turn made more active and can be trained more easily and more quickly.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 March 1971)

## Experts discuss uses and abuses of cosmetics

During the past twelve months Hamburg dermatologist Professor Gustav Hopf, the initiator and president of the Karlsruhe Cosmetic Congress, has succeeded in giving cosmetics a scientific character. The second congress of this type ended on 22 March and showed that opinions on the function of cosmetics still differ widely.

Perhaps the only mistake to be made at the congress was occasionally to give cosmetics a role which overburdened it.

Professor René König, the Cologne oculist was guilty of this in his talk on cosmetics as a socio-cultural problem.

The Professor drew delegates' attention to a newspaper report on the conditions in a women's prison in Rotterdam. A cosmetics course had been started there to give inmates a certain degree of self-confidence before being released.

The women prisoners are allowed to cream their hands, curl their hair and use decent make-up. The person in charge of the course has said that the women have blossomed as a result.

Can any generally valid definition of cosmetics be drawn from this one case? Professor König limited himself to a statement that again showed no more than a partial aspect of cosmetics.

It is here that cosmetics can prove to be a real preventive measure that is also extremely desirable for rehabilitation. This subject occurred in many of the lectures but the aim of everyday cosmetics was not touched upon at first.

Women, Christa Lüders-Lohde countered, wanted primarily to be in harmony with themselves and, putting it concisely, to feel good: "Cosmetics express the need for dignified conformity to the world of civilisation."

Which view is right? Has cosmetics a signal function or is it used irrespectively of physical attraction? A partial answer was provided by Professor G. Stütgen, the Berlin dermatologist, who could not resist

crossing swords with the argumentative Christa Lüders-Lohde once again.

Professor Stütgen insisted on the signal function of cosmetics and helped the cause of his colleague Professor de Boor with a remark that met with the enthusiastic approval of the audience.

What, he asked, is the position concerning male cosmetics? What opportunity had men had to do something for their "beauty" after years of the Labour Front, national service during the War, Internment and the poverty of the immediate post-war period? And had not our women always maliciously smiled whenever they came across a male who used cosmetics of any type?

Stütgen said that cosmetics largely determined a person's social image today. There could be no doubt about that. Long hair and dirty fingernails were nothing other than a type of anti-cosmetics.

The Professor felt he had to attack women for caring for themselves with cosmetics at the same time as they ruined their skin with excessive sun-bathing.

Professor Hopf agreed. He described suntan as the most dangerous mode of decoration and drew the uncharitable thought nonetheless correct conclusion that, unlike the smooth-skinned girls of the past, women today often look like old Red Indian squaws with spots and blemishes caused by too much sunlight.

Alfred Pillmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 March 1971)

**■ AGRICULTURE**

## Higher farm prices make rich richer, poor poorer

Presumably all farmers in the Federal Republic will be pleased about the rise in European Economic Community prices for agricultural produce even though their demands have only been half met.

In fact only a section of the farming community has grounds for feeling cheerful about the latest developments. These are the diligent farmers who more or less have their holdings in good order, as always, and have been making in good profits.

These profits have now been supplemented by the Council of Ministers in Brussels. This will enable them to continue to build up an adequate capital backlog so that they will be able to continue to make essential investments. This in turn will strengthen their competitiveness and they will continue to open up a huge gap between themselves and the less fortunate members of their profession.

But for the rest of the agricultural community the latest developments are a sour note. There are the holdings that are already in financial difficulties because they have run up a burden of debts (probably because of unwise investments),

because their work structure is all bung, because they have put their money on the wrong horse, because they are situated in an inconvenient spot far from their market, because their soil is not sufficiently fertile, because the farmer has fallen ill, because provision has had to be made for elderly employees, inheritances or rents, cutting down the amount of liquid cash available for the running of the farm and for further investment and so bleeding the holding.

**S**icco Mansholt was both victor and vanquished. Likewise Josef Ertl. Listening to both of them talk at the end of a long night in Brussels each had helped the other beat down his own arguments and push his own ideas to victorious acceptance!

Immediately after the decision taken by the Council of Ministers that in future there would be a communal agricultural policy it is difficult to form an opinion on the results of this mammoth session. First of all there are the decisions taken with regard to farm-produce prices. No one is exactly bold enough to believe that this decision will completely satisfy farmers throughout Europe.

An average increase of - at best - four per cent is certainly not what farmers were hoping to achieve by their demonstrations in recent weeks. On the other hand it should not be forgotten that a mere matter of a year ago no one concerned with making agricultural policy decisions even dared to mention price increases.

The butter, corn and sugar mountains were an uncomfortable backdrop on the agricultural policy scene. Meantime there have been successful measures implemented to cut down these farm-produce surpluses.

Nevertheless the dangers have not been banished. As far as butter is concerned over-production to the tune of 135,000 tons is expected. In the case of corn the prospects are even grimmer on account of the considerable reserves.

Only in the case of sugar is it relatively simple to limit the financial risks of the communal agricultural policy, since sugar prices are only guaranteed for firmly fixed quantities.

The Council of Ministers has decided to adjust these guaranteed quantities which

One other reason that frequently leads to inefficiency or failure down on the farm is that the farmer is often not a mathematician and makes grave miscalculations, or that he is not a businessman and has little idea of how a going concern is run.

Many of these farmers have to date failed to muddle through. But this fact has unfortunately filled them with false hopes. They thought that because their guardian angels had seen them through in the past they would continue to do so in the future.

But these hopes have been crushed recently as costs have soared and (because of agricultural overproduction) prices for farm produce have tumbled or at best stagnated. Increasing competition within the European Economic Community has begun to make these cracks in the structure visible.

Despair grew when the precariousness of the situation could no longer be hidden behind a veil. Thereafter the farmers attempted to pin the blame for the poor situation on those very factors that had brought the bitter truth home to them, rather than looking for the faults in themselves and in the internal conditions of their farms.

They then let off steam at a series of heated demonstrations. Demands for higher agricultural prices seemed to the demonstrators to be the only way out of the dilemma.

But however understandable this reaction and this demand may be, the price rises that have been ordered from Brussels are doing nothing to improve the internal faults in this branch of the economy and so bleeding the holding.

would not have been doing so even if they had been more generous.

They are sufficient simply to give the farmers time to get their breath because they cover up the troubles, but the danger is that they will give farmers the impression once again that everything is all right and will lull them into a false sense of security.

In reality, however, the "bad" farms are still lagging way behind the "good" ones. The sick establishments are getting sicker and are making themselves more and more susceptible to uncontrollable outside influences such as increasing costs or falling prices.

In this way their precarious position is getting even worse. Those that are not particularly indebted at the moment will find themselves up to their eyes in debt.

Farmers are at present groaning under the weight of interest repayments which tomorrow have collapsed under the burden of debt. Many will have to sell their farms, but even then when they have paid

their debts they will have nothing left to live on.

As far as the "bad" farms are concerned higher agricultural prices simply that their death, when it comes, is increasingly to criticise the terror of the holding is disappearing from the possession bit by bit until even the milkman belongs to creditors. In fact the farmer and his family will be relieved of the AGV highly effective.

Even Johannes M. Jaschicke, spokesman for the committee of the "working group of consumer associations", who cannot be suspected of harbouring leftist notions, complains quite openly: "In the face of the twenty million budget of the economy we consumers are powerless."

The fact that this country's consumers are in such a weak position comes from their complete lack of organisation. Working people band together to get improvements in pay, but to get consumers - basically the same people - shifted on the question of how the extra money should be spent, is well-nigh impossible.

Hans Jaschicke said: "When it comes to wages every Pfennig is taken into account, but as far as spending is concerned this careful attitude disappears."

Up until now the government and political parties have done nothing much to organise consumers effectively. Bonn does finance a number of associations claiming to represent the interests of the consumer, but the money donated by Bonn is limited and is spread out over a wide area.

In addition to this the Community in financial matters is with the government spends 57 million Marks on advertising in favour of this country's agriculture. It considers the interests of the consumer worth a mere 25 per cent of costs; the rest must be drummed up by the individual State.

For what is probably the most effective measure, paying pensions of and

for structural improvements such as the building of roads in rural areas, consolidation of farms, similar measures into the community.

With the government spends 57 million Marks on advertising in favour of this country's agriculture it considers the interests of the consumer worth a mere 25 per cent of costs; the rest must be drummed up by the individual State.

And this money is given to twenty different organisations, the most important of which are:

- Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Hauswirtschaft (Household Budgeting) in Bonn which receives 73,000 Marks,

- Five women's associations (299,000 Marks)

- The eleven consumer offices in the Federal states (1,569,000 Marks)

- Stiftung Warentest in Berlin with its magazine *Test* with a circulation of 10,000 (4.5 million Marks)

- The working group of consumer associations (AGV) which receives 430,000 Marks.

Other associations with as little importance as, for example, "The Society of Female White-Collar Workers".

A further splintering of consumer associations has been brought about by the financial sphere as well - Euro

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**AUTOMOBILES****Steel still superior to synthetics, Volkswagen director maintains****Frankfurter Allgemeine**

To judge by a lecture delivered at the thirteenth plastics conference in Mainz by Professor Werner Holste, head of research and development at Volkswagen, it is doubtful whether plastics will bring about fundamental changes in the motor car in the near future.

Dr Holste concedes that synthetics have an important part to play in the extremely varied and up-to-the-minute field of materials applications in the motor industry but feels that the future holds more in store for synthetics in sectors other than the motor trade.

He prefers to use the term materials rather than synthetics in respect of his own field of operations, and when it is borne in mind that between them the engine and chassis, both of which are mainly metal, account for some 56 per cent of the overall weight of a car the limits on the use of synthetics are evident.

Synthetics play a subordinate role in the propulsion and chassis units. They are of greater importance in the electrical and instrumental system but even in these spheres their use is not characteristic of the motor car.

The proportion of a car in terms of overall weight that is made up of synthetic materials is still small, amounting to a mere four to six per cent. Over the forthcoming decade Dr Holste expects this amount to increase to no more than ten per cent, from 35 to forty kilograms at present to a maximum of eighty.

The introduction of various materials, including synthetics, will represent a continuous development from the existing situation with a view to economy and reliability in operation and economy of manufacture, long-term cost developments deciding which of competing materials is to be used.

Extra-strong materials in the form of fibre-toughened compounds of various kinds will also have a major role to play in the future of motor vehicle construction.

*Continued from page 10*

prices of ten per cent would bring those farms that are not making a go of it an increase in income per capita of the workers of about 2,000 Marks per annum. Farm-workers at productive profitable concerns would find themselves 5,000 Marks a year better off. So, we can see immediately the injustice of increased prices for farm produce.

In no other branch of the economy is the division of wealth as expressed in incomes so unjust as in agriculture. But, according to Herr Priebe, "nowhere else is State aid given in virtually inverse proportion to need to quite the same extent as in farming."

Now the State is making this unjust balance of incomes even less just. Higher agricultural prices make the poorer farmer even poorer, while those who were thriving anyway get fatter on the proceeds.

Hermann Priebe has said: "These disparities are really a cause for cries of alarm on agriculture policies and everything must be done to give support to those farmers whose incomes are low.

"Practically the opposite is happening.

Hair crystals — whiskers — have the reputation of being something out of the ordinary, and no doubt rightly so in respect of price, flexibility and durability.

In view of the price, though, efforts will obviously first be made to meet requirements with the aid of synthetic compounds toughened by glass, borium or carbon fibre, all highly developed but greater in diameter and less tough than whiskers.

The future may well belong to polycrystalline whiskers, though. In addition to their other properties they are sufficiently heat-resistant to be embedded in the metal matrix.

It could, in the foreseeable future, prove possible to incorporate appropriate whiskers into light-weight metals such as magnesium or aluminium so as to improve the properties, particularly the heat-resistance, of these major materials.

Such use as is made of plastics in car bodywork at present is conspicuous enough. Nowadays roughly three quarters of the visible interior is coated with PVC, which has for the most part taken over from fabric, felt, rubber and glass.

The difficulties encountered in the manufacture of plastic car bodies have yet to be satisfactorily solved, though. All-steel bodies and they alone, Dr Holste stresses, so far seem likely to be able to meet the requirements that are looming on the horizon.

Car designers and materials manufacturers will have to put their heads together and spend even more time on the development of suitable energy-absorptive materials and structures that give satisfactory results even when the process of deformation takes only split seconds.

Viewed from the angle of society and the law the car of the near future will definitely tend to contribute towards increased safety and environmental protection.

In respect of environmental protection the atmospheric pollution caused by car exhausts is the main offender. The clean exhaust regulations will make additional engine units necessary. These will require, to a far greater extent than their predecessors, higher-quality materials, particularly high-alloy steels, and introduce new materials into car production.

Cars that conform with stricter specifications will, of course, cost more.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland*, 31 March 1971)

**Higher farm-produce prices**

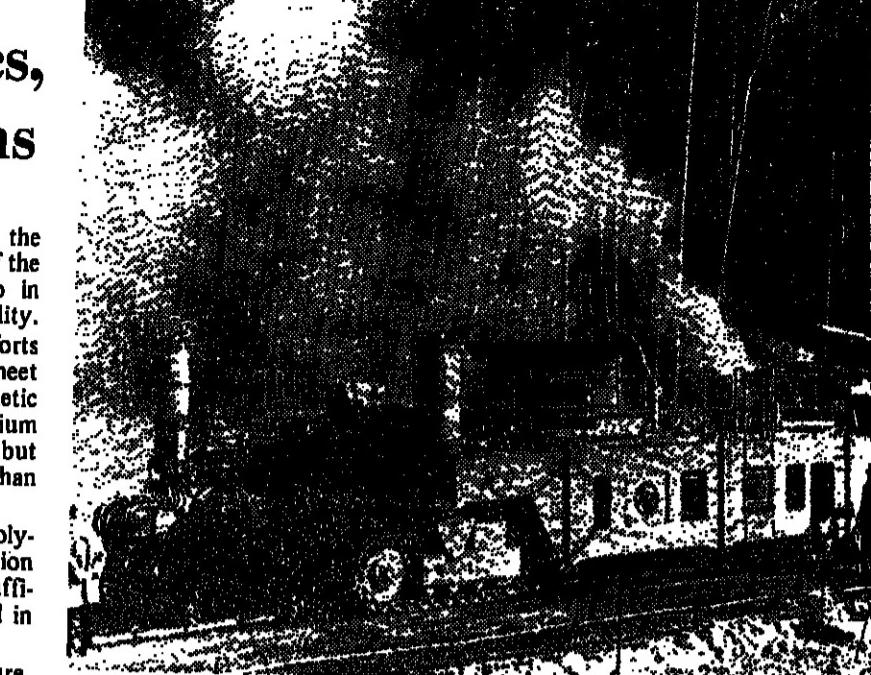
For years agriculture prices policies in this country have been to the benefit of the richer farmer."

To Herr Priebe's comment we must add: the European Economic Community has done nothing but aggravate this situation.

Higher prices for agricultural produce will not only give a boost to the more well-to-do farmer in the Federal Republic, but also to our rivals in the other Common Market countries, who are far less affected by the question of prices for their produce than their colleagues in this country.

And despite all arguments to the contrary the problem of surpluses is a growing one. Stockpiles are still being built up and along with them come diminishing hopes that prices will rise naturally and of their own accord.

Furthermore farmers have cut their own throats in one respect: they asked for higher prices for cattle feed. Having

**Quick road-building**

Equipment to speed up autobahn construction has been designed in the Federal Republic. By this method a stretch of 3.5 kilometres can be completed within working hours. The equipment has the tradename 'Wibau' and can lay 1,000 metres wide in total.

(Photo: Meier)

**Imports flourish as car sales continue to boom**

Car sales continue to boom. For last year's record sales of 1.5 million vehicles a rate of almost fifteen per cent of turnover in the trade has been set.

Domestic motor manufacturers' assembly lines are working at full capacity and the 17,000-odd units that roll off them per day represent an immediate increase over the figure a year ago.

Volkswagen, Opel and Ford, the three, continued to maintain their predominant position in terms of sales (excluding estate cars) but share of the home market has slightly.

Last year these three major manufacturers accounted for 63 per cent of home sales between them, a 20 per cent less than the year before.

As other domestic manufacturers are also unable to boost sales markedly winners in the sales stakes were to regain the foreigners, whose share of market increased from slightly less to 23 per cent to over twenty-four.

Volkswagen continue to be by far the largest firm on the market, accounting for roughly thirty per cent of sales. Saloon sales slumped slightly to 21.6 per cent, as against 23 per cent the year before but the difference was made up by Audi-NSU with more than eight per cent of the market.

With sales accounting for less than 20 per cent of the total VW Pond is not yet a major market contender.

Opel are runners-up, having boosted sales to nineteen per cent of the total, whereas Ford, in third place, per cent, have sustained sales losses.

Daimler-Benz and BMW remained virtually unchanged at 7.6 and 4.5 per cent respectively.

Among the imports Renault have over the lead, boosting sales by one per cent of the overall total and holding a 7.5-per-cent share of the market.

Fiat sales have declined by eight to seven per cent, the Italian firm having been beset by delivery difficulties.

Simca come third with an increase of almost one per cent to four per cent just under. Then come Peugeot with little under two per cent and Citroën over one and a half per cent.

Klaus Peter Krause

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland*, 29 March 1971)

got them they have immediately pushed up their costs! They can hardly pass on these expenses in the form of higher prices as is the case with egg production, poultry and fattening pigs.

Brussels has made a mistake in its decision to grant farmers higher prices.

Farmers, and particularly farmers in this country, will get little benefit from higher prices. The damage that has been done cannot be made good by the decision to embark on a communal structural policy (which is in reality far more like an EEC finance adjustment in favour of Italy).

All assurances and ideas to the contrary are a deliberate veiling of the facts; it is just like sweeping the dirt under the carpet, glossing over the faults, practising self-deception or simply a failure to pay any regard to the facts.

(Hannoversche Presse, 29 March 1971)

**ENVIRONMENT****Mannheim proposes plan to warn of smog menace**

The smog danger is steadily increasing, making it imperative that protection is given to people living in densely populated industrial areas.

Now that North Rhine-Westphalia has made a start with inspection and precautionary procedures in the Ruhr, Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has decided to draft a smog alarm plan for the Mannheim industrial region.

The Mannheim area is particularly smog-prone because of both its geographical location and the number of major chemicals manufacturers based in the region.

As soon as a potentially dangerous combination of factors arises the alarm plan is carried out in stages determined by the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the air.

Areas geographically shielded from powerful gusts of wind are particularly smog-prone when a layer of cold air at and above ground-level is covered by a layer of warm air.

The normal exchange of air does not occur and air polluted by industry, motor vehicles and other consumers is not replaced by clean air from elsewhere. When this situation arises Mankind runs a serious risk of choking in its own dirt and atmospheric garbage.

Sulphur dioxide is the crucial health hazard. It is poisonous and combines with the damp in the air to form a sulphurous acid that eats away even stone and masonry, as the sorry state many ancient monuments are now in amply proves.

Three factors combine to make the Mannheim and Ludwigshafen region a potential killer. They are the geographical trough position, which often results in

the lead contained in petrol.

Cars equipped with the catalyst would

meet the clean exhaust specifications that

are expected shortly to be made mandatory in this country.

calm weather, the large number of chemicals manufacturers and the road traffic of two cities.

Two thousand balloons laden with measuring equipment have been launched to counteract the danger. They hover in position for the purpose of collecting and relaying data indicating the risk of smog faster and in greater detail than the meteorological office can at present.

The major purpose of the whole exercise is to stop Stage Three from being reached, if the smog alarm plan proves genuinely efficient it ought never to occur. Stage Three presupposes a concentration of 1.5 milligrams of sulphur dioxide per cubic metre of air.

With pollution at this level the health risk for the general public is serious, indeed acute. In this eventuality it is proposed to take vigorous action, closing down all factories and even temporarily banning private traffic in town.

Car exhaust fumes are such an important factor in atmospheric pollution that a temporary ban on the use of private cars is one of the fastest means of alleviating the situation.

The various stages of the plan and the measures involved do not require fresh legislation. Industrial regulations provide factory inspectors with ample powers to impose restrictions and bans of this kind, and the police also have the power to ban all traffic in a limited area and for a limited period of time in order to avert critical situations.

The only possibility of trouble in the Mannheim and Ludwigshafen region is that the border between Baden-Württemberg and the Rhineland-Palatinate runs right through the middle of it.

Manfred Bornschein

(*Frankfurter Neue Presse*, 20 March 1971)

**Rare drivers**

Fifty-nine per cent of motorists in this country can look back on traffic offences of one kind or another. Twenty-two per cent have only one previous conviction, 23 per cent two or three and fourteen per cent more than three past offences on record, according to an Altenbach opinion poll.

Forty-seven per cent of adults over the age of sixteen, including West Berliners, have driving-licences. Sixty-eight per cent of the male population are licence-holders while only 28 per cent of women have taken their driving-test.

Thirty-one per cent of the population reckon to be at the wheel every day or at least every other day. Nine per cent drive at least once a week, two per cent once a month and a further two per cent only once a year. These figures apply to private cars. (DIE WELT, 13 March 1971)

**Animal crossings**

In the 300,000 or so road accidents a year involving wild animals some thirty people die and about 2,000 are injured. The damage to property involved amounts to roughly fifty million Marks.

Four accidents in five occur where there are no road signs giving advance warning of the possibility. Two out of three occur in May, October and November, the rutting season, according to ADAC, the country's major motoring organisation.

The most dangerous time of day is dusk, between six and nine in the evening, when one accident in three occurs. Every year 300,000 animals are killed, including about 60,000 deer and 120,000 hares.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland*, 31 March 1971)

**Frankfurter Allgemeine**  
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**TOURISM**

## Wiesbaden's spa facilities are equal to none

**I**t is well known that the success of spa treatment at a modern curative bath depends on many factors taken together.

First and foremost there is the healing effect of the mineral and thermal springs at the spa and other therapies, the experience of the doctors attached to the spa and expert care in sanatoria, hotels and boarding houses.

But also the entire framework in which such a course of treatment takes place is of great importance. The choosy spa visitor is by no means content with being diagnosed by a specialist, treated in up-to-date conditions and given accommodation in a hotel obeying all the requirements of spa treatment. He also wants to use his free-time during the course of the treatment to fulfil all the ambitions for which he has not time normally.

Of course there are widely differing requirements among different spa visitors. Age, educational background and profession, but also general interests, state of health and by no means least. The amount of money available decide what the spa visitor will do with his leisure time.

It is interesting to note that tastes and expectations with regard to leisure-time pursuits during spa treatment have changed in the last twenty years.

The trend in the first years after the war was clearly towards getting away from it all in the country, going back to nature, looking for solitude and rest at any price. Nowadays there seems to be a preference again for those spas that offer cultural and social facilities.

After all it seems logical that when the standard of living is rising generally demands are likely to come about correspondingly for time spent at a spa. In this respect it is of no concern, from the point of view of the spa, whether wishes of this kind come from a real need, come as the result of seeing a chance to do things or for whatever motives.

Kur in Wiesbaden — no matter at what time of year — leaves the patient plenty of leisure and pleasure time. The spa at Wiesbaden is particularly beneficial for various kinds of rheumatic illness. In treating these illnesses the morning hours are generally speaking sufficient to get through the consultations with doctors, diagnostic measures, thermal bathing, gymnastic treatment, massages, mud treatment or Kneipp treatment. And in Wiesbaden it is a great benefit to patients if they can keep their afternoons free.

This former international spa centre has today as always a unique flair. Visually speaking it stands out thanks to the classically generous architecture of the Kurhaus with its colonnades and the bowling green in front.

There is the elegant Wilhelmstrasse with its famous hotels and cafés, shops, the latest fashions, jewellery of the most expensive kind and extremely valuable objets d'art.

The cultural and social programme of the city is equally exquisite. Performances of the Hesse Staatstheater alternate with concerts by internationally famous orchestras with splendid social occasions and light entertainment in the Kurhaus and the Rhein-Main-Halle.

In addition to all this Wiesbaden has much to offer in the summer season including opportunities for many sports. There are two golf courses, two tennis clubs, several swimming baths and the beautifully sited *Sporthotel* on the Neroberg.

For those who like to go on excursions there are a number of possibilities, including coach trips to the nearby Taunus

range, boat trips on the Rhine and excursions to nearby places of artistic interest.

Wiesbaden's atmosphere is certainly coloured by the fact that it is just a few minutes by car from the Rhine. There are vineyards in the neighbourhood of the city and world famous wines are produced right on the doorstep.

This advantage presumably has instilled itself in the people of the city who are by nature friendly and have always been hospitable to guests from all over the world.

In this respect it should be noted that Wiesbaden is a state capital, a congress city and a spa at the same time. It is in fact not a *Großstadt* but rather a *grosse Stadt* with a great deal of charm in the area of the hot waters and a verve which appeals to all visitors to the spa.

Anyone with artistic tendencies has a broad scope in Wiesbaden. The Hesse Staatstheater has three theatres offering opera, operetta, plays and studio productions and, for example, during the annual May festival offers a programme of international standards.

Guest productions are staged by prominent companies and artists from Europe, including many Eastern European companies, from New York as well as Moscow and Tokyo.

For devotees of serious music the *Kurhaus* offers about forty symphony concerts and concerts of chamber music each year with soloists of international standing as well as the daily spa concerts.

Painting and drawing are also at home in Wiesbaden. Ancient and modern are to be seen at the *Städtisches Museum* with its magnificent collection of paintings by the great Russian artist Yavitsky who lived in Wiesbaden and is buried at the Russian cemetery near the Greek Chapel with its gilded cupolas.

Paintings by contemporary artists are on show at this museum and in galleries that are well known beyond the Federal state limits, not to mention special exhibitions.

Antique dealers of Wiesbaden have a particularly good reputation. Rare and unusual pieces are often to be found and connoisseurs of these objects come to Wiesbaden to do their shopping in the *Tauentzienstrasse*.

Even for those who can do no more than window-shop the interesting antiques in the *Tauentzienstrasse* make a stroll worthwhile.

All in all — what with theatre, concerts, painting and other artistic attractions — there is a multitude of things to keep the spa visitor occupied throughout his treatment.

Wiesbaden is also a city of fashion, what is more, for both sexes. Wilhelmstrasse is famous for fashion and is known as the *rue de Wiesbaden* with its exquisite fashion shops. But on *Wilhelmstrasse* fashions are not only to be seen in shop



The spa complex in Wiesbaden

windows. As soon as the spring sunshine warms the streets and up until autumn takes on a winter chill the famous cafés in the *Wilhelmstrasse* serve their customers *au frais*.

On *Wilhelmstrasse* fashions of every kind are to be seen on wearers of every age and sometimes there is no denying a degree of boldness.

Unmistakably film and television companies have made their mark on Wiesbaden and are established there and help contribute to the fashion aspect of the city.

The same influence is obvious during pauses at the *Staatstheater*, between works at the *Kirchhaus* concert, at the Casino or during a break at an evening of light entertainment in the *Rhein-Main-Halle*.

For many reasons Wiesbaden was only able to rebuild its spa relatively late after the War. For a time this seemed to be a disregard for the priorities but today the delay seems to have been an advantage since Wiesbaden was able to take into consideration newly introduced changes in treatment following the War which other spas in this country had to incorporate but which was, so to speak, built in to Wiesbaden's spa from the beginning.

Work is in progress on a modern rehabilitation centre for the treatment of rheumatic complaints in the quietly set *Aukammla* near the diagnostic clinic, the first Federal Mayo Clinic. There is already a clinic for rheumatic illnesses and the Kaiser Friedrich baths for modern therapeutic treatment and there are further plans for an extensive thermal swimming bath as well as a further clinical spa and sanatorium.

With the already-built spa hotel and a sanatorium enterprise Wiesbaden is already an up-to-date centre for treating rheumatism. In addition to this it has the advantage that the patient can arrange his leisure time pursuant to his own tastes and by enjoying himself and improving himself he can add greatly to the success of the spa treatment.

The Allgäu twelve, with 48 votes, Berlin with 43 (in the pit) but was wide awake as Hamburg with 34. The *Rommel* in his car ran into trouble. The third favourite attraction is "Bavaria, the Alps coolly and organised to tee, a fasto (to the royal palaces)". These receive beautiful women.

Then followed three cities, *Nürburgring* could fall asleep amidst the

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Different countries, different man-

agers have to choose from the one

the one he managed to persuade world

traveled to the north. They like the

drive for Mercedes even though Fangio

was a convinced Maserati man because of

## Holidays at home

Showed that for the first time tourism from Yugoslavia made its mark with 35,000 visitors from there.

Bavaria is the most popular part of the country for visitors staying overnight, with almost four million overnight stays recorded. Baden-Württemberg came second with nearly three million.

The greatest increase rate was in tourists from Great Britain (29.6 per cent) followed by Japan (up by 20.8 per cent) Canada (20.4 per cent) and Australia (23.2 per cent higher).

These statistics collected by the Fed-

eral Statistics Office in Wiesbaden

(Handelsblatt, 18 March 1971)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 March 1971)

(CHRIST UND WELT, 19 March 1971)

## SPORT

# Nation-wide keep fit campaign gains momentum

runner and now a sitter. Problems are inevitable."

According to Rudolf Hagelstange progress is a sedentary business and doctors say that while sitting down Man's oxygen intake is negligible — a mere 250 cubic centimetres, as opposed to 750 to 1,000 with walking and 4,000 or so on a long-distance run.

Small wonder that tall heavyweights can have 200- to 250-gramme children's hearts that have the greatest difficulty in keeping the circulation going.

The upshot is that 250,000 people a year fall foul of heart attacks, either for good or for some time, in this country alone. "Seventy-five thousand people die of heart attacks every year," Jürgen Palm says. In the United States the figure is as high as half a million.

Lack of movement is noticeable even among children. One in two of 9.8 million children of school age suffered from a chronic disturbance on first going to school.

Out of every thousand hospital patients in the country 536 suffer from complaints in which lack of movement is a major contributory factor.

Professor Lemmerowicz of Berlin thus reckons that the resulting cost to society is roughly 10,000 million Marks a year. If anything, he feels this figure is on the low side.

The DSB slogan for the keep fit games is accordingly "Millions of hearts beat longer — billions of Marks are saved."

## Alfred Neubauer of Silver Arrow fame is eighty



(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 29 March 1971)

what he considered to be the Silver Arrows' lack of safety.

Neubauer went for Fangio all out, having the advantage of knowing the champion's every human failing. Fangio did not do too badly by the change, going on to win a further two world championships with Neubauer and Mercedes.

In Neubauer's view the greatest driver of them all was Rudolf Caracciola, who raced for thirty years. "He could do everything, driving as fast in a grand prix as in an endurance race or a mountain tour."

"When you think that Caracciola still holds the world record of 437 kilometres per hour (roughly 275 mph) on a normal road and know, as I do, that in his five best seasons, between 1934 and 1939, he drove virtually without a hip joint following a serious crash in 1934, you realise that his achievement is unequalled."

Nowadays Neubauer would not like to be a team manager. "Races used to be more exciting, longer and were decided in the pits. Tyre changes and refuelling were a matter of seconds. These days they just drive. Racing nowadays is just a sensational show."

Neubauer now only watches races on TV in his house on the banks of the Neckar. "You have to stop sometime," he says, having retired — and Mercedes with him — in 1956.

(Photo: dpa)

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 March 1971)

Aden	SA \$ 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.—	Formosa	NT \$ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	AI 10.—	Congo (Kinshasa)	P.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	PF 30.—	Iraq	Rs. 50.—	Mali	5 c.	Syria	E S 50.—	Tanzania	Eas 0.15
Algeria	DA 0.80	Congo (Kinshasa)	Esc. 1.—	Iraq	11 d	Ireland	Rs. 60.—	Mexico	8 c.	Philippines	P. 50.—	Thailand	Eas 0.15
Argentina	8 m n 45.—	Cuba	Esc. 1.—	Makutu 1.—	1 d	Israel	1 E 40.—	Morocco	8 c.	Poland	21. 50	Trinidad and Tobago	B 3.—
Australia	5 m n 40.—	Cambodia	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	1 C 0.85	Italy	1 E 40.—	Morocco	8 c.	Portugal	Esc. 5.—	Togo	F.C.P.A. 30.—
Austria	5 m n 40.—	Germany	Esc. 1.—	Germany	DM 1.—	Jordan	1 E 40.—	Morocco	8 c.	Portugal	Esc. 5.—	Tunisia	T 1.25
Bahrain	5 m n 40.—	Morocco	Esc. 1.—	Guatemala	Q 0.12	Jordan	1 E 40.—	Morocco	8 c.	Portugal	Esc. 5.—	U.S.S.R.	63 M
Bangladesh	5 m n 40.—	Spain	Esc. 1.—	Honduras	Q 0.12	Jordan	1 E 40.—	Morocco	8 c.	Portugal	Esc. 5.—	Uruguay	Eas 0.25
Barbados	5 m n 40.—	Sweden	Esc. 1.—	Honduras (Br.)</td									